

VOL. XXIII.

## The Intelligencer.

It is said that Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis (formerly of this city) has a salary as an editorial writer on the New York Tribune of \$30 per week, and that her total income in this way and as an author is something like \$7,000 per annum. Her husband, L. Clark Davis, is the editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and is a writer of decided ability.

Where it stated that the disbursements on the account of July dividends at New York will not fall short of sixty millions of dollars, the most of which has to be re-invested, which will cause a demand for such securities as are deemed entirely reliable and must necessarily stiffen, if not further advance, the prices of Government securities.

TOTAL number Granges in the United States is 23,500 with an estimated aggregate membership of 21,500,000. The official history of the order just published by the Secretary, shows that the total receipts from 1868 to 1874, inclusive were less than \$50,000, while the receipts last year were \$216,381. The order at present has \$69,000 invested in Government bonds and \$19,000 in cash on deposit at the financial agency in New York.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Collins (wholesale "quarantine" merchant) for a copy of the *Shipping List* of June 16th, published at Barranquilla, United States of Columbia. South America, giving some details of the terrible earthquake that occurred in Venezuela and Colombia in the latter part of May last, by which several villages and thousands of people were destroyed. Mr. Collins has a son who resides at Barranquilla, to whom we are indirectly indebted for the *Shipping List*, and from whom we would be glad to hear occasionally as a correspondent.

These days are slowly shortening now and likewise apparently increasing in temperature. The sun rises at about half-past 4 and sets at half-past 7, giving us yesterday fourteen hours of daylight and a boiling hot atmosphere during most of the day and a good part of the night. As growing weather, especially for corn, the days and nights are now having can not be excellent. The late seasonable rains and the present hot suns have made the vegetable world around us "insane with life." The fields and woods are taking on their deepest shade of green, and the stranger who journeys up and down this Ohio Valley can see "pictures of picturesque loveliness" such as few regions in this country can boast.

The Directors of the Citizens' Street Railway Company yesterday declared a dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the past six months. Considering the general depression in business, this dividend must be very satisfactory to the stockholders, some of whom, perhaps, did not expect the road to do much more than pay expenses during the last six months.

The work on the new extension to Benson's Ferry will shortly be commenced. The Directors yesterday authorized the President to contract for as much iron as may be necessary to lay the track. The company has already a considerable amount of iron on hand that will be available in the extension.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Parkersburg City News*, writing from Jackson C. H., recommends the Hon. G. D. Camden for the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Appeals. The *Charleston Chronicle* suggests that perhaps the people of Harrison county could not spare the Judge from the Legislature.

We observe that two or three Democratic papers have suggested the name of Judge Thompson of this county for the same position. We are unable to see why either of these gentlemen should aspire to a position on the bench, as they are both in independent circumstances and well advanced in years. The pay is small and the work is hard of a Judge of the Court of Appeals who performs his duty conscientiously. We should suppose that our ancient friend, Judge Thompson, would prefer to dwell with the philosophers, ancient and modern, and continue to explain the mysteries of infinity rather than encounter the vexatious disappointments of political life.

THE startling proportions of the late illicit whisky trade, appear in statistics of the movement against the fraudulent persons connected therewith. From these it appears that real estate seizures amount to \$1,500,000, and other items as follows: The amount assessed against distillers is \$317,000; suits have been instituted against rectifiers for \$317,000; 152 lots of spirits were detained, and of these 85 lots were confiscated, aggregating 1,092 barrels, valued at \$75,000. Sixty-three distilleries have been made as follows: Three Collectors, two Deputy Collectors, two Supervisors, four Revenue Agents, two District Attorneys, thirty-seven Gaugers and thirteen Storekeepers. Also suits of \$10,000 each have been brought on bonds of twenty-five Gaugers. It is also authoritatively stated that of these cases undertaken are on the best of evidence, and are more encouraging than, and would seem to contradict, the rumored failure of prosecution owing to mismanagement in construction of cases, all of which is highly gratifying.

Gov. ALLEN, of Ohio, is at Columbus attending the horse races. In the last 80 or 100 years there have been probably few of this class of entertainments within reach of the sprightly antediluvian which he has not attended. On these occasions the Governor is said to be extremely hilarious, and a favorite ditto with him is "I bet my money on a hot-dog team!"

THE address of Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina before the Yale law school, Wednesday, discussed the profoundest questions of American government in a grave and forcible manner and a hopeful tone. He regarded, as one of the distinctions of the legal profession, its constant identification with the practical activities of society, and hence took the liberty to outline some of the activities likely to be most practical in the near future. He regarded the relation of the nation to the state one of the most delicate questions; he would have the constitutional power of interference interpreted most narrowly and strictly. "We had been told by one whose pure life and great services placed his words almost above criticism, of a 'sleeping giant' in the constitution." The speaker had never been able to discover "the giant," but he was profoundly thankful that he slept, and he bled to waken him. "If I call upon 'him to protect me, to-day another may call upon him to crush me to-morrow.'" Gov. Chamberlain deprecated the evils which universal suffrage had precipitated on the South, but thought them over-balanced by the good. Already education was reaching two-thirds of those who till yesterday had never turned a book, and property with all its conservative influence was passing into their hands by millions. The demands of the currency question upon the best intelligence and morals of the country were presented with equal effect.

We have the authority of two such journals as the *New York Nation* and the *Chicago Tribune* for the statement that business in these cities at last begins to show signs of substantial improvement. The *Tribune* reasons from the talk of the streets and Board of Trade, the testimony of its commercial reporters, and by its own advertising patronage, which on Friday exceeded that of any other week day since the *Tribune* was established. The *Nation* speaks from equally definite and reliable authority, so that the main fact may be accepted without question. Nor are the reasons altogether obscure. Several important circumstances bear with great favor upon the present business situation. First and perhaps the principal of these is the condition and promise of crops. Throughout the South the promise of the sugar, cotton and corn crops is simply unprecedented. A gentleman from New Orleans, a large planter of sugar and corn, says that the crops of this year, if not destroyed by some misfortune not now anticipated, will go far toward restoring the South to a condition of comfort and comparative independence. Already the planters have begun to draw upon the proceeds of their growing crops, and immediately there springs up a new impulse of trade between the eastern cities and the South. In the West the crops are of wonderful promise, so that farmers and railroads look forward to prosperous times.

THE old Catholic movement in Germany receives considerable notice on account of the letter of Dr. Dollinger, dated Munich, March 18, 1875, to the Theological Professors of the Greek Church, inviting them to the next Bonn Conference. The letter speaks thus of the ground of proposed fellowship: "The theologians who represented Germany at these conferences, belong to a portion of the Catholic Church which does not acknowledge the Vatican Council and the new dogmas of the infallibility and unlimited supremacy of the Pope, proclaimed by the Council; and they are convinced that the orthodox Church of the patriarchate of Constantinople is a true Church, that it has maintained the apostolic succession, and that it constitutes a portion of the great ancient apostolic community. As respects doctrinal differences which may still be raised between these German theologians and those of the Greek Eastern Church, we are of opinion that it will not be difficult to frame resolutions which will satisfy both sides and lead to the establishment of Church unity as it existed more than twelve centuries ago."

It is estimated that the destruction of property in the southwestern portions of France, from the recent inundations, will amount to about \$60,000,000. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers have been opened in New York, San Francisco and other cities in this country and throughout France.

WEST VIRGINIA is carrying off the oratorical honors of Hampden Sydney College, W. C. Campbell and Edward J. Davis, both students from this State, will be prominent speakers in the coming Commencement exercises. West Virginia has taken the highest honors at West Point and Annapolis in recent years.

THE trouble with Virginia—Virginia has long been near to be destroyed with the dry rot of conceit, most narrow and provincial and local conceit. The war brought us somewhat out of it by teaching us that there are other brave men, good soldiers, devoted patriots, beside us of Virginia. Pride of race and of country is noble and great, and no man, least of all a Virginian, denies it. But it should bring forth other fruit than self-praise, show itself by other proof than contempt of our neighbors, and ignorant false estimate of ourselves. We call the Yankee mean and his thrift knavery; yet were among ourselves in the spirit of love, which north of us has covered the land with libraries and public halls, with colleges and museums, with hospitals and observatories and public parks; Virginia of today has a lesson to learn—a lesson she has known. She has to cultivate that public spirit once at the root of her greatness, once hard by the fountain of life, the public spirit of Washington, creating in that grand common spirit which devotes millions upon millions (through the noble generosity of simple citizens) for purposes of public instruction, benevolence, science and art. The people with you has in its veins the German blood of which the nations are proud. Those who know America know that is not an exaggeration, and I am satisfied that both nations will esteem each other more highly when they understand each other better. Let us hope that no great conflicts of interests between Germany and America will be possible. In conclusion, permit me to thank you for this welcome and to

## GERMANY AND AMERICA.

## Carl Schurz's Speech at the Berlin Banquet.

Let me, gentlemen, thank you, to whom the agitations of an American life are remote, in the language of the old Fatherland, for the friendliness of your presence. Not to mix in the affairs of Europe is the traditional, natural, and wise policy of the United States, which no patriotic statesman at the head of the government would inconsiderately abandon. But this circumstance does not imply that the American people should hold themselves with a cold impartiality aloof from the great events that are agitating the world. No law is given for a great purpose in Europe which does not find its liveliest re-echo in American hearts. I think, therefore, that I speak not only in the spirit of the German-born, but of all the citizens of the United States who understand the lessons of our country, when I heartily congratulate the speaker of the world, and before all, you, on the fact that the great national spirit of Germany (which has survived through so many ages of sad dismemberment like a ghost in the history of the world) has again, through the ability and heroism of its leaders and people, found so powerful a champion in you. With this congratulation I bring the assurance that the acquisitions of the last eventful decade will establish and develop themselves into a free, strong, loyal and energetic German commonwealth.

I stand before you like one of those who, in dark days, were cast on the shores of a distant land, where they found a new home, and who, while they have not forgotten the old Fatherland, adhere to the new one with a faithful love and grateful devotion. I do not undertake to describe to you the impression which the spectacle of the man returning home after such a separation at the appearance of the new creation. To speak to you of the new greatness of Germany would be to carry words to Athens. You understand that well. But you will not grudge me a word in behalf of the country to which I belong and which I, though a private citizen, in a certain sense represent.

To cherish a warm relation of friendly sympathy between Germany and America is to me, as a public man, a matter of some policy, but as a private man, a matter of heart. A heart, I desire; and everything which occurred to cast a shadow in any way on this international friendship has always filled me with painful sorrow. I do not here advert to the possibility of a great conflict between the American and the German, since, no matter whether the eye can glance, you can not discover any interests of both lands which can in any wise be opposed in a hostile spirit to each other. I refer rather to the prejudice which, in the eyes of the world, has arisen in the esteem of the other from warped impressions and one-sided criticism. My own observation tells me, that in this relation, the American people have recently suffered somewhat in the public opinion of Europe. Since the year 1870, when America, with a single stroke, not only in the fortunate result of the civil war but also in the sudden and entirely peaceful dismemberment of an army of nearly 1,000,000 soldiers; since that time the opinion of American relations in Europe has grown a marked degree more and more to their disadvantage. The reasons of this appearance may have been various. The annihilation of that feeling which so abundantly flows a suddenly forced admiration on account of remarkable achievement; financial operations of an unscrupulous kind, which were carried on in America and here, highly praised, which worked more or less of injury; or the knowledge of the corruption and fraud of our public life unscrupulously exposed and painted in the darkest colors by our own press and taken up by the foreign press; or, finally, the self-righteous fondness for the pigmy—all this has undoubtedly tended to give to the European a picture of American life, in which the dark spots appeared so much blacker because of the absence of all points of life.

There is always one of those United States who held to be the citizen's true duty to disclose all corrupt practices and frauds with fearless determination, and to urge their reform. There we can do this regardless of the national self-esteem, since only so can we bring about the breaking of a way to reform through its open disclosure is a sign of sound life, and there to our eyes the good is just as near as the bad. But it is different with the public opinion of foreign countries, which less frequently is so free in its state of things. If you paint a picture in which the light is forgotten, even though every line of shade may be right of itself, the entire impression of the picture will be altogether false. How false it may be, I can show you by a single example. What would you say of a picture of the Germany of today which, omitting all the great attributes and deeds of the people and the government, should put forward the prosecution of press offenses as the only test of political freedom, the machinations of the ultramontanes as a model example of German patriotism and the temporary operations of swindling corporations as the highest industrial development of the community? I, as a son of the country, would feel most oppressed by the picture of the picture, and you would feel the injustice none the less. By the same standard must the American and its inner life be measured. As I touch upon the outgrowth of the public and social life here honestly, and shall continue to do so, I feel that I have brought those things which are really established.

But I can permit no one to forget that behind this is a great nation which is sound at heart. The people, with a gigantic spirit of enterprise and irresistible energy, overcame in a short time the adversity of an entire continent, and made it a garden of civilization. This people understood how to frame laws perfectly adapted to the requirements of many different nationalities. This people, which, in this sense, was more of a European than Europe, re-asserted on transatlantic soil the ancient German doctrine of self-government, which in the course of centuries had been lost in Germany and no man, least of all a Virginian, denies it. But it should bring forth other fruit than self-praise, show itself by other proof than contempt of our neighbors, and ignorant false estimate of ourselves. We call the Yankee mean and his thrift knavery; yet were among ourselves in the spirit of love, which north of us has covered the land with libraries and public halls, with colleges and museums, with hospitals and observatories and public parks; Virginia of today has a lesson to learn—a lesson she has known. She has to cultivate that public spirit once at the root of her greatness, once hard by the fountain of life, the public spirit of Washington, creating in that grand common spirit which devotes millions upon millions (through the noble generosity of simple citizens) for purposes of public instruction, benevolence, science and art. The people with you has in its veins the German blood of which the nations are proud. Those who know America know that is not an exaggeration, and I am satisfied that both nations will esteem each other more highly when they understand each other better. Let us hope that no great conflicts of interests between Germany and America will be possible. In conclusion, permit me to thank you for this welcome and to

express the hope that you will give us the satisfaction of a visit on the occasion of the centennial of the birth of the American republic; and I can give you the assurance that not only in the German, but in the English tongue a heart-felt welcome will be pronounced.

## Manufacturers and Dealers Opposed to the Coupon Cigar Stamp.

The closest and largest direct tax collected by the government is that upon the tobacco and cigar dealers, and yet the authorities "are not happy." Tobacco dealers pay four duties—a duty per pound, an ad valorem duty, a domestic stamp duty and a foreign stamp duty—and the aggregate which all this brings into the United States Treasury is the snug little sum of \$10,000,000 per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury seems to forget the fact that a profit is required by men who buy and sell, and so he insists upon cigar dealers putting a separate stamp upon every single cigar that is made. The following reasons will show plainly why this law should not exist:

The stamp on each cigar entails a great amount of labor, necessitates the smoking of the stamp, which would injure the flavor of the cigar, or, if it were to be removed, the glue would be certain to tear the wrapper and spoil the cigar.

On imported cigars each package would have to be broken open and the cigars turned out, and it would be impossible to replace them in the same order; for cigars when put into the box are green and are what are termed cylinder shaped when they reach here, except those that are packed loose, expressly for the purpose of keeping them perfectly round.

This would require a large amount of labor and expense, and it would have domestic manufacturers at the mercy of careless or malicious workmen, who by leaving off the stamp from one or more cigars in a box would entail heavy penalties upon the manufacturers, who would be compelled to pay a large sum of money for each cigar made and boxed. It is petty and inquisitorial in its nature, and it is unfair to unnecessarily annoy the cigar and tobacco interests, which pay so promptly such a large revenue to the government. Tobacco men agree that the present system is not only a heavy burden on the manufacturer, but a serious detriment to the consumer. They are perfectly willing to pay all just taxes, but they think this one is unjust and oppressive. They argue that it is impossible for them to superintend the manufacture of every single cigar that is turned out of their factories, and if any mistake should occur, although they may be perfectly innocent, they either have to pay a large sum of money, or they have to lose their factory. Every box must be opened, and a one-cent stamp put upon each cigar, and the cigars are replaced nicely, or the buyer would at once say that the box had been tampered with. The whole interest of the cigar manufacturer is to get the cigars out of the country as quickly as possible, and the Secretary of the Treasury will find arrayed against him a class of men against whom, as yet, no charge of fraud has been brought.

## The Coming Harvest.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, which is usually well informed on such matters, says: Taking the country at large, we must say that there never was a more favorable season for almost everything which the land produces. The word clip is doubtless the largest ever sheared in the country. The winter wheat was injured somewhat in the West, but the deficiency, if there is any, will be neutralized by the largely increased amount of bread-stuffs produced in the Southern States, which will reduce the demand from that section upon the West, and all other grain crops are promising exceedingly well. The cotton crop is a much better one than last year, and the corn crop is also promising well. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, south or east winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the lake region, higher, followed by a falling barometer, east or west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising followed by falling barometer, winds veering to east or south, and slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

In the Middle and Eastern States high barometer, southerly or easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains in the latter and the interior of the former, with lower temperature, except over the southern portion of the former.

The Louisiana, Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi rivers will slightly rise.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—A newsboy named Cochran was run over by an engine train at Kearney Junction last evening, and had both legs broken.

HON. Silas Garber, Governor of this State, was married in San Francisco a day or two ago.

THOMAS GRIMES and Mike Fallon, railroad keepers at North Platte, Neb., had a fight this morning, resulting in the former being shot in the stomach and killed.

The rain storm which set in on Saturday evening continued until this afternoon, and extended over a great amount of territory. No damage. Total rainfall for June, 11 inches.

## A Belligerent of Rain.

ARCHER, Mo., July 5.—The whole of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska has been almost deluged with rain since Saturday morning. The Atchafalaya & Nebraska Railroad is badly washed, and no trains arrived at or left this city today. The track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road is also badly washed, and no trains left or arrived today. All the other railroads are running on time, though on time. The rains for the past ten days have done very much to improve the prospects for a heavy crop. All the other crops will be unusually heavy. It is estimated that Kansas will have ten million bushels of wheat to export this season.

linton, Cincinnati; Falls Pilot, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Chase, Brown, Louisville; Capital City, St. Louis. River 30 feet and rising. Weather clear and hot.

LOUIS, July 5.—Arrived—Bellevue, St. Paul, Belle, St. Louis; Kate, Kermec, Vicksburg, Departed—Mitchell, St. Paul, Rob Roy, Keokuk; John Means, Wheeling. River falling slowly; clear and warm; heavy thunder storm to-night.

## THE TURF.

COLUMBUS, July 5.—Over four thousand persons attended the races to-day. The first race, mile dash, for \$100, between O'Neil and Storm, was won by O'Neil. Time, 1:49.

In the second race, a 2:27 trot, for \$1,500, seven horses started. Sam West took the third heat in 2:32, and Bell Bransfield the second and fourth heats. Time: 2:31, 2:32, 2:32. Sam West second money, Jerry Postol third. After the first heat in which Lady Mack came in second, a horse driven by Sam West, but as she made much poorer time than before her last driver was again given his place, but without effect, as on the fourth heat she came in fourth.

The running race, two mile heats, in which was taken by Captain Hutchinson. Time: 3:13, 3:14. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

## THE GREAT RACES AT LONG BEACH.

LONG BEACH, July 5.—There was an immense attendance at the races to-day, and the sport was the most exciting of the season, the favorites in two of the races being beaten by the lowest horses in the field.

First race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Second race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Third race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Fourth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Fifth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Sixth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Seventh race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Eighth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Ninth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Tenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Eleventh race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twelfth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Thirteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Fourteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Fifteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Sixteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Seventeenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Eighteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Nineteenth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twentieth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twenty-first race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twenty-second race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twenty-third race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

Twenty-fourth race, half mile, for two years old, half mile, was won by Lady Mack. Time: 1:15. Second money to Stranger; third to Hozeum.

## By Telegraph.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

## TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Today has been generally observed as a holiday. Although there was no organized celebration, business was almost entirely suspended and the people en masse gave themselves up to festivities and pleasures of all kinds. To-night the city is ablaze with bonfires and the streets brilliant with fireworks.

AT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, July 5.—Business was almost entirely suspended, but there was no organized observance of the day, except by the colored people, whose societies paraded the streets and proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where a barbecue was held. Speeches were made by Col. Forrest and Pillow, and by Colonel Galloway, editor of the *Appeal*. Miss Lou Lewis, on behalf of the colored society of Pole Bearers, presented General Forrest with a bouquet as a token of reconciliation. The General accepted in a few brief remarks. To-night there will be a mass meeting of citizens in Court Square.

IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. ATOKA, July 5.—The first celebration of the National birthday ever attempted by the American Indians took place here to-day. At least 3,000 Indians were present, and a beautiful dinner was prepared for all. Gov. Wright, an educated Choctaw Indian, was President of the day, and welcomed the people in an appropriate address. He was followed by the principal Chief, Col. Coleman, who spoke in the Choctaw language. His address was particularly interesting. Hon. M. R. Reynolds, of Kansas, was the orator of the day, and his subject, "American Manifest Destiny," was well handled. Speeches were made by Hon. B. W. Perkins, Major Wright, Col. Kelso and others. A long list of names has been made to-day in the interest of progress, law and real civilization of the Indians.

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS. ATCHISON, Kas., July 5.—To-day was quite generally observed as a holiday.

IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. NEW YORK, July 5.—The celebration here and in Brooklyn to-day was the largest ever held for the Fourth of July. A French frigate in the harbor fired a salute, which was replied to by the various forts. There was a fine military display this morning, and to-night both cities are lighted up by an unusual display of fireworks. Diagonals from all the principal cities in the Middle and Eastern States report that the day has been observed with more than ordinary heartiness.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The anniversary of American independence was celebrated to-day with a grand parade, the annual military exercises, the annual regular muster of the Marine's Association, with a number of public and social entertainments this evening. The principal streets were handsomely decorated. Everything passed off successfully. After midnight the interior report a general observance of the day.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here called for a grand display of fireworks, and a large number of citizens and soldiers all participated. Governor Smith presided. Hon. A. H. Stephens, the orator of the day, made a speech on the Declaration of Independence. He reviewed the causes leading to American freedom, and declared the grand celebration here in Philadelphia July 4, 1789. He said this is a centennial period. The grand demonstrations in honor of the destruction of tea at Boston and Baltimore and the battles of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the Declaration of Independence, which have brought the different sections of the country into more harmonious accord are but a prelude of the celebration of the anniversary of this declaration which is to come off next year in Philadelphia. The question is mooted whether we shall be represented in this celebration. In reply I say with emphasis, I can command you. What more fitting occasion could be planned for gathering the people to consider the nature of institutions and contemplate their workings in the past, especially when administered on the principles on which they were founded.

Mr. Stephens closed with all honor, now and forever to the men who by their deeds in the Council Chambers and on the battle fields, achieved our independence. Mr. Stephens was frequently applauded for his patriotic sentiments.

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here to-day by the most general suspension of business that there has been on any similar occasion since 1860. No general military display, but several companies, both white and colored paraded and spent the day in festivities.

IN CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST. CHICAGO, July 5.—The horse parade, one of the features of this city, was held against time at Dexter park this morning. The three heats resulted in the following time, 2:23, 2:23 and 2:23.

The day was celebrated very generally in this city, but without any unusual display. No serious casualties are reported from points throughout the northwest indicate that to-day was observed as Independence day in the usual manner.

FOURTH IN COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, July 5.—Business was very generally suspended here to-day. Military parades and picnics were the order of the day. A large number of strangers were here from surrounding points.

IN KANSAS CITY, MO. KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The day was celebrated by a general suspension of business, there was no public celebration, but various picnics were held.

IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated by the white military band, for the first time since the war. Six Auguries companies, seven from Charleston, and one from Columbia were in line. It was the most imposing display seen in this city since 1860. The United States flag was carried in the column. Six hundred men in line. Georgia re-echoes the burden.

VIEW AMONG THE NEGROES. WASHINGTON, July 5.—The negroes had a Fourth of July celebration at the Court House to-day. Some difficulty occurred among the audience during the speaking about 4 o'clock, when the firing commenced. Several negroes were wounded and three unknown negroes fatally shot. John Hill, white, is supposed to be mortally wounded. All is quiet now.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The City of Richmond has arrived.

AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived—Steamer Germania, from Liverpool.

## Collision—Seven Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At two o'clock this afternoon a collision occurred on the South Side Railroad, near Far Rockaway, between two passenger trains. Seven persons were killed, and about twenty injured. Both of the trains are completely wrecked.

## PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—LIST OF KILLED.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The dispatches arriving from the scene of the disaster at Far Rockaway are meager. So far as can be learned up to the present, the following is the list of killed: J. H. Hibbard, conductor, residing at Flushing, Mr. Hartman, jeweler, corner Broadway and Second street Brooklyn, W. H. Gould of Far Rockaway, Mr. Thurman, of 102 Broadway, Brooklyn, Mr. P. F. Filer of 121 North second street, Brooklyn, Mr. Kachel of 77 Chambers street, New York, Mr. Wm. Bradley of Maiden Lane. Among the killed are two unknown men.

The following are the names of those who will not recover: John Atler, 550 Union street, Brooklyn, P. Walsh, 9 Pearl street, N. Y., Thomas Zolton, Greenpoint, L. I., and Jacob New of the same place. Mr. Tringle, 784 Greenwich street, N. Y., Wm. Quinn, Oysterbay, L. I. In all there are 27 wounded. Coroner Hicks is holding an inquest. There are rumors from a reliable source which say that President Poplin has ordered the train from Rockaway to start. The President of the line disappeared as soon as the accident occurred, he was badly frightened. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The conductor states that he was running ten miles an hour, heavily laden and crowded with passengers. He saw the smoke of the coming engine and whistled "down brakes," notwithstanding which the engines were telegraphed. Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster while the dead were being carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to remain in the debris, while a number have been taken away by their friends. The greatest excitement and intense feeling of indignation. Some faint lies at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodbury's message said come; the train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Rockaway, and the right of way, and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were terribly mutilated. John Eilers, a real estate agent of Brooklyn, was also among the killed.

A new time table was published to-day, which probably may account for the accident. The conductor states that he was running ten miles an hour, heavily laden and crowded with passengers. He saw the smoke of the coming engine and whistled "down brakes," notwithstanding which the engines were telegraphed. Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster while the dead were being carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to remain in the debris, while a number have been taken away by their friends. The greatest excitement and intense feeling of indignation. Some faint lies at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodbury's message said come; the train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Rockaway, and the right of way, and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were terribly mutilated. John Eilers, a real estate agent of Brooklyn, was also among the killed.

THE Grangers Co-operative Societies. WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Grange held a meeting to-day and adopted the report of the sub-committee to whom had been referred the subject of an international exchange between the co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States. The report says that having examined the details of the plan of the co-operative societies of Great Britain presented by their deputation to us, popularly known as the Roddick plan, and its wonderful success, we heartily recommend it to the careful consideration of our State and subordinate Granges and members of our order, and advise such action on the part of the Executive Committees of the several States as may be necessary to the organization and operation of co-operative associations within our Order.

## FIRE RECORD.

PORTSMOUTH, Pa., July 5.—A Shamokin night fire destroyed four houses, a blacksmith shop and two dwelling-houses \$50,000, partly insured.